

Figure 1 consists of 12 bar charts, labeled (a) through (l), each representing a different demographic or attitudinal variable. Each chart compares the percentage of respondents for that variable in 1997 (represented by white bars) and 2000 (represented by black bars). The y-axis for all charts represents the percentage of respondents, ranging from 0 to 100.

- (a) Age:** Categories are 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85-94. Percentages generally decrease with age.
- (b) Sex:** Categories are Male and Female. Male percentages are consistently higher than female percentages.
- (c) Education:** Categories are Less than high school, High school, Some college, College, Graduate school. Percentages generally increase with higher education levels.
- (d) Income:** Categories are Less than \$10,000, \$10,000-\$19,999, \$20,000-\$29,999, \$30,000-\$39,999, \$40,000-\$49,999, \$50,000-\$59,999, \$60,000-\$69,999, \$70,000-\$79,999, \$80,000-\$89,999, \$90,000-\$99,999, \$100,000 or more. Percentages generally increase with higher income levels.
- (e) Religion:** Categories are Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Other. Protestant and Catholic percentages are the highest.
- (f) Political Party:** Categories are Republican, Democrat, Independent. Republican percentages are generally higher.
- (g) Marital Status:** Categories are Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed. Married percentages are the highest.
- (h) Employment Status:** Categories are Full-time, Part-time, Unemployed. Full-time percentages are the highest.
- (i) Home Ownership:** Categories are Own, Rent. Own percentages are generally higher.
- (j) Urban/Rural:** Categories are Urban, Suburban, Rural. Urban percentages are generally higher.
- (k) Attitude towards the environment:** Categories are Very good, Good, Fair, Poor, Very poor. Very good and Good percentages are the highest.
- (l) Attitude towards the government:** Categories are Very good, Good, Fair, Poor, Very poor. Very good and Good percentages are the highest.

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